Arms could not be removed armory or arsenal to another by Secretary Floyd, without the knowledge and active participation of the officers and attaches of the Ordinance Bureau. At its head was Col. Craig, an officer as loyal and faithful as any who belonged to the army. It was through his agency alone that the arms could have been removed, and it is certain that had he known or suspected treachery on the part of the Secretary, he would instantly have communicated this to the President, in order that it might be de-

THE SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN STATES RECEIVED LESS THAN THEIR QUOTA.

This committee made their first report to the House on the 9th January, 1861 -(Cong. Globe, p. 294; House Journal, p. With this they present two tables, Nos. 2 and 3, communicated to them by Mr. Holt, then the Secretary of War, from the Ordnance Bureau, exhibiting the number and description of arms distribu-States and Territories and at what price." Whoever shall examine table No. discover that the Southern and Southwestern States received much less in the aggregate instead of more than their quota of arms to which they were justly enti tled under the law for arming the militia. Indeed, it is a femarkable fact that neither Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Luisi ana, North Carolina nor Texas received any portion of these arms, though they were army muskets of the very best qualneglect, because the quota to which they were entitled would have been delivered to eac's of them on a simple application to the Ordnance Bureau. The whole number of muskets distributed among all the States, North and South, was just 8,423 -Of these the Southern and Southwestern States received only 2,091, or less than one-fourth. Again, the whole number of long range rifles of the army caliber, distributed among all the States in the year Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia received in the aggregate 758, and the remainder of these States did not receive anv.

rifles distributed in 1860. was 10,151, of which the Southern and Southwestern States received 2 849 or between one third and one fourth of the whole number .--Such being the state of the facts, well might have Mr. Stanton observed in mak ing this report, much to his credit for deal of rumors, and speculations, and misapprehension as to the true state of facts in regard to this matter." (Cin. Globe, 1860-61, p. 294). The report of the committee and the opinion expressed by its chairman before the House, it might have been supposed, would satisfy Gan. Scott that none of these muskets or rifles had been purloined by Secretary Floyd. But not so. The ex-President had stated in his letter to the National Intelligencer, of Nov. 7, 1862, that "the Southern States received, in 1860, less instead of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law." This statement was founded on the report of the committee which had now been brought fully to his notice. error, and in his letter to the National Intelligencer of the 2d Dec., 1862, he says:-"This is most strange contrasted with information given to me last year, and a telegram just received from Washington and a high officer, not of the Ordnance Department, in these words and figures :-Rhode Island, Delaware and Texas had not drawn at the end of eighteen sixty (1860) their annual quotas of arms for that year, and Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky only in part. Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia Florida, Alabama. Louisiana, Mississippi and Kansas were, by the orders of the Secretary of War. sup plied with their quotas for eighteen sixty-onurse of administratione (1861) in advance, and Pennsylvania ence to the President. and Maryland in part." It is in vain that the General attempts to set up an anonymous telegram against the report of the committee. From what source did he derive the information given to him last year? And who was the author of the telegram? He does not say in either case.-Surely before he gave this telegram to the world, under the sanction of his own name, he ought to have ascertained from the Ordnance Bureau whether it was true or false. Tois he might easily and speedily have done, had he been careful to present an authentic statement. There is a mysterious vagueness about this telegram calnumber of these arms had been distributed among the enumerated States emfor 1861. From it no person could imaging that these eight States in the aggre

The next subject investigated by the committee was, had Secretary Flord sont any cannon to the Southern States? This was a most important inquiry. Our columbiads and 32-pounders were at the time considered equal, if not superior, to any cannon in the world. It was easy to ascertain whether he had treacherously or otherwise, sent any of these formidable weapons to the South. Had he done this it would have been impossible to conceal the fact and escape detection. The size and ponderous weight of these cannon rendered it impracticable to remove them from the North to the South without the knowledge of many outside persons, in addition to those connected with the Ordnance Bureau. The committee reported on this subject on the 18th of February. 1861. There was no evidence before them that any of these cannon had actually been transmitted to the South. Indeed, this was prevented. From their report, however, it does appear that Secretary Floyd had attempted to do this on one occasion a very short time before he left the Department, but that he had failed in this attempt in consequence of a countermand of his order issued by Mr. Holt, his successor in the War Depart-PITTABURGE CANBON.

gate had received fewer muskets and rifles

It requires but a few words to explain the whole transaction. Secretary Floyd. on the 29th December. 1860, without the knowledge of the President, ordered Captain (now Colonel) Maynadier, of the Ordnance Bureau, to cause the guns necessary for the armament of the forts on Ship Island and at Galveston to be rent to those places. This order was given verbally and not in the usual form. It was not recordad and the forts were far from being prepared to receive their armaments. whole number of guns required for both forts, according to the statement of the Engineer Department to Capt. Mayuadier. was one hundred and thirteen columbiads and eleven 32 pounders. When late in December, 1860, there were about to be shipped at Pittsburgh for their destination, on the steamer Silver Wave, a committee of gentlemen from that city first brought the facts to the notice of President Bachanau. The consequence was that, in the language of the report of the Committee: "Before the order of the late Secretary of War, (Eloyd) had been fully ex. couted by the actual shipment of said guns from Pittsburg, it was countermanded by the present Secretary." This prompt proceeding elicited a vote of thanks on the 4th of January, 1861, from the Select and Common Councils of that city, "to the President, the At. torney-General (Black), and the Acting Secretary of War (Holt)"

It is of this transaction, so clearly explained by the Committee in February, 1861, that General Scott, so long after as the 8th of November, 1862, speaks in the language which we again quote : " Accidentally learning, early in March, that under this posthumous order (of Secretary Ployd) the shipment the fact to Secretary Holt (acting for Secre-The period of the general's alleged communi- ment of its conduct, especially in regard to

to establish either its truth or its falseh od. | cation to Secretar y Holt is precisely fixed. It | military matters. Besides, in respect anan's administration, and whilst Mr. Holt was acting for S scretary Cameron, who had not yet taken pos session of the Department. This was just in time to prevent the "porthu mous" order of Secretary Floyd from being carried into execution. Why does the General italicise the word "posthumous" Perhaps he did not understand its signification. this word has any meaning as applicable to tion in the Cabinet. In this he continued the subject, it is that Mr. Floyd had issued until the end of the administration the order to Captain Maynadier after his office had expired. Be this as it may, the object is palpable. It was to slow that Mr. of the new administration, and new on file in Buchanan had suffered his administration to Lincoln's accession, and that it would even then have been carried into execution but for the general's lucky interposition.

GENERAL SCOTT'S UNFOUNDED CLAIM TO THE CREDIT OF PREVERTING THEIR SHIPMENT TO

THE SOUTH. The general in his letter to the National Intelligencer of 21 December, 1862, attempts to ted since the first January, 1860, to the excuse this deplorable want of memory to the prejudice of Mr. Buchanan Whilst acknowl. edging his error in having said that the countermand of Mr. Floyd's order was in March, instead of early in the previous January, he to an unsullied patriotism, and with sincerest insists that this was an immaterial mistake, wishes for your personal happiness, I remain and still actually claims the credit of having prevented the shipment of the cannon. "An immaterial mistake!" Why, time was of the very essence of the charge against Mr. Buchanal. It was the alleged delay from January till March in countermanding the order, which afforded any pretext for an assault on his administration. After his glaring misity. This arose simply from their own take had been exposed, simple justice, not to speak of magnanimity, would have required that he should retract his error in a very dif ferent spirit and manner from that which ho

It is due to Colonel Maynadier to give his own explanation for having obeyed the order the Border States, because it impaired the of Secretary Floyd. In his letter to the Potter Committee of the House of Representatives, dated 8d of February, 1862, he says: In truth it never entered my mind at this time (20th of December, 1860.) that there 1850, was 1,728 Of these, six of the South- could be any improper motive or object in the ern and Southwestern States. Kentucky, order, for on the question of union and scosssion Mr. Floyd was then regard d throughout the country as a strong advocate of the Union and opponent of secession. He had recently published, over his own signature, in a Richmond paper, a letter on the subject, which Thus it appears that the aggregate of gained him high credit at the North for his boldness in rebuking the permicious views of muny in his own State."

The committee, then, in the third place, extended back their inquiry into the circumstances under which Secretary Floyd had a candor and fairness, "there are a good year before, in December, 1859, ordered the removal of one fifth of the old percussion and flint-lock muskets from the Springfield armory, where they had accumulated in inc in venient numbers, to five Southern arsenals The committee, after examining Colonel Oraig, Captain Maynadier, and other witnesser, merely reported to the House the testimony they had taken, without in the slightest degree implicating the conduct of Secretary Ployd. Indeed, this testimony is wholly in consistent with the existence of any improper Colonel Craig (December 29, 1859,) almost a year before Mr. Lincoln's election, several nonths before his nomination at Chicago, and before the Democratic party had destroyed its prospects of success by breaking up the Charleston; Convention. Besides, Secretary He, notwithstanding, still persisted in his Floyd was at the time, as he had always been. an open and avowed opponent of seccasion. indeed, long afterward, when the question had assumed a more revious aspect; we are informed, as already stated by Captain Maynadier, that he had in a Richmond paper boldly rebuked the advocates of this pernicious dectrine. The order and all the proceedings under it were duly recorded. The arms were not to he removed in haste. "from time to time, as may be most suitable for economy and transportation," and they were to be distributed among the arsenals, were to be distributed and the respective means of on the 13th of April, 1861, had commenced proper storage." All was openly transacted, the civil war by the bombardment and cap and the order was carried into execution by the Ordennee Bureau according to the usual course of administration, without any refer

THEIR VALUE.

The United States had on hand 499,554, say 500,000 of these muskets. They were in every respect inferior to the new rifle muskets. with which the army had for some years been supplied. They were of the old caliber of 60 100 of an inch, which had been changed n 1855 to that of 58 100 in the new rifled muskets. It was 105 000 of these arms that Recretary Ployed ordered to be sent to the five Southern arsennts; "65,000 of them were percuesion muckets of the caliber of 69-100, and 40 000 of this caliber altered to percussion." By the same order 10,000 of the old pergussion rifles of the caliber of culated, if not intended, to deceive the 54 100 were removed to these arsenals. These casual reader into the belief that a great constitute the 115 000 extra muskets, and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition, which, according to General Scott's all civilians, not employed as clerks, from bracing their quotas not only for 1860 but allegation nearly three years thereafter, had the army. been sent to the South to furnish arms to the future incurgents. We might suppose from this description, emiricing "ammunition," powder and ball, though nowhere to be found than would be required to form two full except in his own imagination, that the sccessionists were just ready to commence the civil war. His sagacity, long after the fact, puts to shame the duliness of the Military Committee. Whilst obliged to admit that the whole proceeding was officially recorded, he covers it with an air of suspicion by asserting that the transaction was "very quietly con-ducted." And yet it was openly conducted according to the prescribed forms, and must have been known at the time to a large num. ber of persons, including the General bimself. outside either of the War Department, the Springfield armory, or the Southern arsenals. In truth, there was not then the least motive for concealment, even had this been possible. The general pronounces these muskets and rifles to have been of an "extra" quality. It may therefore, be proper to state from the testimony what was true character.

In 1857 proceedings had been instituted by March, 1825, "to authorize the sale of unserviceable ordnance, arms and military stores." [4 Statute at large, 127.] The inspecting officers under the act condemned 190,000 of the old muskets "as unsuitable for the public service," and recommended that they be sold. In the spring of 1859, public sale 50,000 of them were offered at The bids received." save Colonel Craig. were very unsatisfactory, ranging from 12) cents to \$2 00, except one bid for a small lot for \$3 50. In submitting them to the Secretary I recommended that none of persons them be accepted at less than \$2 00." An courts. effort was then made to dispose of them at private sale for the fixed price of \$2 50. So ow was the estimate in which they were held, that this price could not be obtained, except for 31,610 of them in parcels. It is a curious fact, that although the State of Louisians had purchased 5,000 of them at \$2 50, she refused to take more than 2 500. On the 5th of July, 1859, Mr. H. G. Fent purchased a large lot of them at \$2 50 each, payable in ninety days; but In the mean-time he thought better of it, and like the State of Louisians, failed to comply with his contract And Mr. Belnap whose bid at \$2 16 for 100,000 of them intended for the Sardinian government had been accepted by the Secre tary, under the impression it was \$2 50, refused to take them at this price after the mis take had been corrected. Colonel Craig, in speaking of these mu-kets generally, both those which had and had not been condemned. te-tifed that "it is certainly advisable to get rid of that kind of arms whenever we have a sufficient number of others to supply their places, and to have all our small arms of one caliber. The new gun is rifled. A great many of those guns (flint looks), altered to percus sion, are not strong enough to rifle, and therefore they are an inferior gun. They are of a different caliber from those now manu-

factured by the government." Had the Cotton States at the time determined upon rebellion, what an opportunity they last of supplying themselves with these condemned "exira muskets and rifles" of General Scott.

OPINION OF ME HOLT IN BEGARD TO THE MAN-HER IN WHICH PRESIDENT BUCHANAN COM-DUCTED THE ADMINISTRATION. -

In opposition to the strictures of General Scott upon Mr. Buchanan's administration, it of these guns had commenced. I communicated may be pardonable to state the estimate in which it was held by Mr. Holt, the Secretary tary Cameron) just in time to defeat the rob- of War. No man living had better opportubery." This statement is plain and expicit. nities than himself of forming a just judg

there, he had been in constant (ficial communication with General Scott from the first of January, 1861, until the inauguration of President Lincoln. He had previously been Postmaster-General from the decease of his peedecessor, Governor Brown, in March, 1859. until the last day of December, 1860, when he was appointed Secretary of War, at this reriod the most important and responsible posicustomary letter of resignation; addressed to Mr. Buchanan, immediately before the advent the State Department, he did not confine him terminate, leaving the "posthumous" order | celf to the usual routine in such cases, but of Governor Flord in full force until after Mr. has voluntarily added an expression of his opinion of the administration of which he had been so long a member. He says that:

"In thus terminating our official relations I avail myself of the occasion to express to you my heartfelt gratitude for the confidence with which, in this and other high position; you have honored me, and for the firm and generous support which you have constantly extended to me, amid the arduous and perplexing duties which I have been called to perform. In the full conviction that your labors will yet be crowned by the glory that belongs to an enlightened statesmanship and

It is fair to observe that the policy of President Lincoln toward the seven Couon States which had seceded before his inauguration, was, in the main, as conservative and for-bearing as that of Mr. Buchausn. No fault can be justly found with his inaugural address, except that portion of it derogating from the authority of decisions of the Supreme Court. This was doubtless intended to shield the resolution of the Chicago platform, prohibiting blavery in Territories, from the Dred Scott decision. It cannot be denied that this had at the time an unhappy influence upon hope of any future compromise of this vital

President Lincoln specifies and illustrates the character of his inaugural in his subrequent message to Congress of the 4th of July, 1861. He says: "The policy chesen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceable measures. before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought to hold the public places and property. not already wrested from the government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion and the ballet box. It promised a continuance of the mails at government expense to the very people who were resisting or any of their rights. Of all that a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case, everything was forhorne without which it was possible to keep the government

on foot ' The policy thus announced, whilst like that of Mr Buchanan, was of a still more forbear ing character. Nay, more; the administration of Mr. Lincoln deliberated, and at one time, it is believed, had resolved, on the advice of General Scott, to withdraw the troops under M-jor Anderson from the harbor of Charleston, although this had been repeatedly and peremptorily refused by the preceding Administration. If sound policy had not en oined this forbearing course, it would have een dictated by necessity, because Congress had adjourned after having deliberately refused to provide either men or means for a lefensive, much less an aggressive movement. The policy thus appounced by Mr. Lincoln. It was the only policy which could present

inder the circumstances, was the true policy. reasonable hope of preserving and confirming the Border States in their allegiance to the government. It was the only policy which could by possibility enable these States to bring back the seceded Cotton States into the Union It was the only policy which could cordially unite the Northern people in the suppression of rebellion, should they be compelled to resist force by force for the preser vation of the Constitution and the Union. It was, however, rendered impossible to pursue this conservative policy any longer after the government of the Confederate Cotton States, ture of Fort Sumpter. Its wisdom has been vindicated by the unanimous and enthusiastic uprising of the Northern people, without dis tinction of party, to suppress the rebellien which had thus been inaugurated.

General News.

One hundred and fifty pardons of the \$20 000 class were granted on Wednerday. Henry Ward Beecher. Daniel S Dickipson and Benjamin F. Butler visited the President on Wednesday. A beautiful

The New York World states the month ly receipts of the Fenian Brotherhood, up to the time of the split, as \$150,000, and the total receipts during the past seven

vests at \$5,000,000. Gen. Grant has ordered the discharge of

Gen. Spinner has received another do nation toward liquidating the public debt. It is believed to honestly emauate, as it purports, from a very poor person, and consists of only one cent. It has been passed to the credit of the United States as formally as if it were a million dollars.

There is great excitment in Oregon over the discovery of rich placers at Big Bend. One nugget found there was worth \$4 000.

Since the 11th of March last the num ber of Major Generals honorably discharged is 10. resigned 22, total 32 Number of Brigadier Generals mustered out 78; resigned 55; died 4; total 137. Total of both 169.

The rival Fenian organizations in New York continue to receive contributions from their respective adherents, and to carry on the campaign against each other with vigor. Each side issues manifestoes accusing the other of treason.

The Kentucky Senate has passed the House bill removing disabilities from those engaged in the rebellion. The House has also passed a bill pardoning persons who have committed treason against the Com-

The Southern Congressmen in Washing ton have had a meeting and resolved to go home immediately.

Gov. Bramlette has recommended the Kentucky Legislature to amnesty all persons indicted for treason in the State

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives have agreed to report a bi I striking out the word "white" from the city charter of Washington and giving

the negro the right of voting. Capt. West, keeping the Old Capitol, has been sentenced to be cashiered for extend. ing "unusual courtesies" to Wirts, while in his charge.

It is said there will be great resistance to giving Mrs. Lincoln the \$100.000, which ong John Wentworth, from Chicago, is urging before the Lincoln Committee. The proposition has re-aroused the thousand and one soundals in everybody's mouth before the death of Mr. Lincoln.

Some men got into a row in Boston last killed by a pistol shot fired by one of Over 20,000 bales of cotton have been

tolen at various railroad noints in the South. The government officers are investigating the matter. If there is any cotton left the officers will put the proceeds in their pockets. During the war there were twenty Confederate privateers on the seas, at various

years they captured a total of 275 merabout 1,600,000 tons. The majority of these vessels were burnt or destroyed. The Tennessee Legislature have refused o allow negroes to testify in the courts of President Lincoln was agreed to, and a

nessee must have a happy time!

from the War Department, has ordered that all cases in which negro testimony is

THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1865.

A DEMOCRATIC President, according to the views of some would-be leaders of public opinion, Is a man who selects all his officials from the opposition, who retains in his employ some of the most odious enemies of our party, who praises the Constitution with his pen and lips and violates it almost every day, who dictates to State Legislatures and Conventions what they shall do, and who, while he favors the just representation of each State, has not the courage to openly urge it upon Congress. It may to that this is Demecracy in these times, but what would it have been thought five years, or even a

THE eleventh chapter of Mr. Buchanan's book, which we print this week, is to Abolition ideas, is not very complimenthe last extended extract we shall make from its pages. We need make no excuse to our readers for copying at so much length from the ex President's vindication. For over four years the leading the late rebellion. The discontented who charges of the Republicans against the Democratic party have been based upon the alleged acts of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and now that all their assertions are met in such a straight-forward, manly and convincing manner, we shall all refuse to make or renew contracts till see if they will be as prompt to retract as after Christmas. In some localities the they were eager to circulate them. We We were not a supporter of Mr. Buchanan's during his term of office, and have never been one of his specially warm admirers, but justice compels us to acknowledge that his vindication of his course during the exciting days just preceding the outbreak of the war, is complete and unanswerable. The Republican papers that have undertaken to criticise the book the government, and it gave repeated pledges | make no attempt to refute any of his against any disturbance to any of the people statements or answer his arguments. The work is an admirable campaign document, and we hope it will be printed in a cheap form, for general circulation.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House, on Wednesday of last reek, a resolution proposed by Mr. Farusworth, of Illinois, declaring negro soldiers justly entitled to the right of suffrage, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. which is expected to report in its favor .-The Judiciary Committee was instructed to consider the expediency of reporting an amendment to the Constitution providing that no State shall make a distinction in the franchise on account of color. A resolution was adopted directing the committee on the death of President Lincolu to take into consideration the expediency of completing the Washington Monument, and dedicating it to the mem ories of both Washington and Lincoln.

The House, on Thursday, adopted a res olution that Congress adjourn from Dec. 20 to Jan. 9-the vote being 90 to 67. Bills were passed appropriating \$30,000 to refurnishing the White House, and \$15,440 .. 000 for the payment of invalid and other ed) of Gen. Grant's report was pass resolution that treason is a crime and ought to be punished, which the House adopted by a unanimous vote-153 year. A resolution was passed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bureau of Education, without limit of race or color. A resolution was adopted substantially the same as the latter clause of the Stevens' resolution rejected by the Senate, providing that all papers relating to claimants from the rebel States, be re ferred without debate to the Joint Committee of Fifteen, and that no persons be admitted as representatives from such States till the final report of that Commit-

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Stevens' resolution was called up, and after being amended by making it concurrent instead of joint, and by omitting the last clause, which provided that until the report of said committee, no member from the lately rebellious States should be received in either House, was adopted-Yeas 33. Nays 11. In the House Mr. Raymond rose to a question of privilege to present the credectials of the members from Tennessee After a brief debate they were referred to the Select Committee on the so-called Confederate States by Yeas, 126; Nays, 41. A resolution was subsequently adopted, providing that, until otherwise ordered, Mr. Maynard and theother representatives from Tennessee be invited to take seats in the Hall of the House.

No session of either House was held or Saturday. The Senate, on Monday, passed the House bill appropriating \$30 000 to refurnish White House. Mr. Doolittle offered a bill to allow persons in certain treason cases to act as grand and petit jurers, notwithstanding they may have formed opinions on the matters in question. The object is to secure a trial of Jefferson Davis and others in the civil courts. Resolutions were adopted of respect to the memory of President Lincoln, and directing memorial ceremonies on the 12th February. E M. Stanton, Secretary of War, has been selected to deliver the eulogy upon the eccasion. Mr. Price, of Iowa, offered a resolution in the House, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. to amend the Constitution by excluding rebel representatives till their States have repudiated the rebel debt, assumed the National debt, and abandoned claims and inquiring why Jeff. Davis has not been week, and a young man who was walking tion opposing the extension of the elec-on the opposite side of the street was tive franchise to persons in the States by the President or Congress was tabled by 111 to 46. Mr. Hill, of Indiana, intro- the wicked are well founded. duced a resolution that the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing the test oath, is of binding force, and should in no instance be dispensed with. The oath requires every person holding office under the Federal Government, to swear that they have nevtimes. During a little more than four er given voluntary aid to the rebellion. A motion to table this was voted down by chant vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 32 to 126, and the resolution was then

passed. The Senate resolution on the death of that State Gen. Fisk, under ir structions | bill to pay Mrs. Lincoln \$25,000 was passed after a motion to increase the sum to involved shall be brought before the \$100,000 had been negatived. A resolu-Freedmen's Bureau. Between Gen. Fisk tion by Mr. Alley, of Mass., cordially apand Parson Brownlow the people of Tenproving the recommendation of the Secthe disease.

retary of the Treasury for a contraction of the currency, was adopted by 144 to 6 -Thad Stevens, the Republican leader in subject of reconstruction, in which he took the ground that the Southern States should be treated as conquered territories give it control of the Government.

GEN. GRANTS EXPORT OF THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH. Gen. Grant has made an official repor

of his Southern tour, which was sent into

Congress on Tuesday, where it created s very considerable sensation. The Radicals were chaggined beyond all description at the views expressed in the document, and a correspondent of the New York Post says Mr. Sumner rose and pronounced it "only paralleled by Pierce's Message on Kansas," a sentiment which, according tary. The General says he was everywhere received with tokens of personal respect, and none were more forward in such manifestations than the leaders in staid at home during the war, and the women are the North's bitterest enemies. The labor question is still in an unsettled condition. A large majority of the negroes are in comparative idleness, and nearly negroes religiously believe a genera' division of property is to take place at that time, and a vague expectation of something of this sort prevailed nearly everywhere. They bave been strengthened in this belief by the express or implied promise of those having them in charge. In too many instances, it is feared, they are the greatest hindrance in the work of reconstruction. All men of standing and influence were outspoken in favor of complying with any demands the President might consider necessary for their restoration. Slavery, State rights and secession they admit to be settled against them irrevocably and forever. Their desire now is to return to the Union in fact as well as in name, and devote the balance of their lives to repairing the ravages of war. Gen. Grant's observations inclined him to the belief that the professions of future loyalty and good behavior on the part of the Southern people are honest and sincere. If he adheres to this line of opinion, the Radical batteries will soon be opened upon him in fall force.

BLAVERY PULLY ABOLISHED. The Secretary of State has issued a proclamation appounding that the amendments to the Federal Constitution forever prohibiting slavery within the United States, have been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Is land. Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachu setts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Obio, Misouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina know of, and so lie; you may meet such as pensions. A resolution for printing 20,000 and Georgia, making twenty-seven in all. extra copies (instead of 250,000 as first He claims that there are thirty-six States If you can lighten their hearts by acts of the Union (wherein he differs from the ed. Mr. Henderson, of Oregon, offered a radical element of his party), and as the manifesting interest in their welfare. do so, above constitute three-fourths of the blessed! whole, in his opinion the amendments follows:

> Art. 13, Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment of crime, whereof the party shall to their jurisdiction.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS -Severa Senators and Representatives, the Tribune says, who lately had conversations with the President, state that the President "does not intend to force any usue with Congress, but to abstain from whatever gislative and the Executive branches of action upon the subject. the Government. A more cordial feeling is gaining ground and it is expected that a good understanding will be preserved." In other words, if the Tribune is to be believed, one or the other side is going to back down, and one thing is sure, it will not be the radicals.

Wz presume there will be no more pamphlets published, mocking a tax-ridden people, by asserting that a national debt is a national blessing. President Johnson disposes of this flippant assertion in the following sentence of his message:

"No favored class should demand free dom from assessment and the taxes should he so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the National debt just as it is—not as a National blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be dis charged without unnecessary delay."

It requires the assent of three-fourth of the States to ratify an amendment to the Federal Constitution. The radicals are urging the Southern States to act in their capacity as such, in order to carry the constitutional amendment. While thus recognizing their Statehood, they refuse to allow their members to take seats in Congress. They are States enough to as sent in changing the 'fundamental law of the land, but cannot be permitted to act

compensation for slaves. A resolution the subjects of radicalism and hell fire. In view of the bitterness, malignancy and tried for treason was laid over. A resolu- uncharitable spirit of old Stevens. his friends (if he has any) must hope that Beecher's doubts touching the reality of b hell fire and the eternal punishment of

> House of Representatives, at Washington, into Unionists and Disunionists. The Unionists, composed of all the Democrats and a few Republicans, polled 57 votes on Friday last, and are increasing; the Dirunionists, led by Stevens, and including our member, Mr. Scofield, over 90, but they are decreasing.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR. If any one be so utterly mistaken as to imagine that the late war was for the nethe House, made a lengthy speech on the gro's equality, that the sacrifices of the people were to place the black man on a level with the white man, let him stop the first wounded soldier he meets, who surfor many years to come. His chief pijec- vives the conflict, and sak him what he tion to their recognition as States appears | fought for. Let him question those who to arise from the fear that they will act have made the most sacrifices. It will not with the Democratic party hereafter, and | do to go to the man who has grown rich | on the war and its accessories, for he has

> nothing of its objects. From the very outbreak of the strife there were many men who designed to turn it into a revolutionary contest. They taught and preached that the whole social fabric was to be re-organized. They determined to make it a free fight without much caring what happened, so long as they could bring out of it their pet ideas triumphant over:all the country, North and South. These men were few, but noisy, and a great many followed and believed in them. It is now time to reflect, and see whether it is the intention of the people to recognize, the Abolition social sys-

had no part in the expense, and knows

We have again and again told our read ers that the negro question lay below the slavery question, and that the settlement of the latter was of very small account as compared with the other. It is plain now that the abolition of slavery has but thrown us into the midst of the other topic, and the status of the negro is to be made the subject of political discussion turmoil and future dissension. But for the present let us, if possible, confine our selves to the question, what was the object of the war-for what have our brave men shed so much blood? And if we find that the object was the Union under the Constitution-the good old Union of our Fathers, and that we can have it now, at once, without a week's delay, complete, calm, peaceful; if this is within our grasp, let us have it. Or, if the people decide that, baving fought for it, they do not want it, and will not have it, but demand some new form of government, some new social and political laws, let those who thus decide go forward to the ruin of their Moss & Elm Cand country, forever haunted by the pale faces and sad countenances of the dead, who will then have died in vain.

A Word to the Benevolent.

EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER: A great many children in Eric will be, as they have hereto fore been, made happy by appropriate pres-ents on Christmas. And yet, resder, you may excounter, even in our city, little boys and little girls who have seen ten Christmases and not one gift of leve, although harpiness thus created is so cheap that a hatfull and heartfull may be purchased for a dime or two; who never hung up a stocking on that glad Eve, because they had none to hang up that had not more holes in it than the knitter intended; who know what want is-want of aunshine in the soul, want of home, and hope and comforts, and pretty much everything that makes a child a candidate for any brighter, bester kingdom than the kingdom of darkness; who are clothed in rars, and sometimes indeed, in cursing: who covet everything because they have nothing, and so steal; who undervalue life because they have so few of its blessings, and so murder, by and by : who find truth the most pitiable thing to tell they these, during the festive season close at hand, even in our favored, prosperous place.

In view of cases like those above alluded have been legally adopted. They are as to, and the well known extreme destitution of whole families, it seems to me that the duty of united action for the systematic supply of the wants of the poor in our midst, is imperative. In accordance with the suggestion of one of our principal clergymen in the course have been duly convicted, shall exist with- of last Sunday morning's sermon. I hope a in the United States or any place subject meeting of 'adies will be called at an early day for the formation of a Benevolent Society, Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to to take the place of the recently dishanded enforce this article by appropriate legisla- Belief Committee—its treasury to be supplied by voluntary contributions, or by the avails of festivals or any means that may be deemed appropriate or expedient. It will not do te ery to dispose of the question by the plea that each church can take care of its own poor. because, if this policy should be adopted, what would become of the many destitute who stand unconnected with any church organization? There must be a union of the energy and means of all religious denominations. might lead to a conflict between the Le- Then let there be prompt, decided, harmonious

> The holidays are close at hand and our dealers are preparing to meet the wants of the season. The largest and best stock of goeds for this trade will be found at Bener & Burgess' confectionary establishment, Erie, Pa. They manufacture and keep everything in the candy line as well as a general assortment of Notions, Toys, &c.

> Everybody knows them by the reputation of their popular Cough Candy-Moss and Elm. It proves itself the hest article of the kind ever introduced. The immense quantities they ship every day is proof that the public appreciate a good article. They are prepared to fill orders for it in any quantity. Everybody who tries it says it is just the thing. (nov14'65.tf)

HoLiday Goods -Our readers purchasing goods for holiday presents should bear in mind that Webber & Uhr, on State street, near the Union depot, have on hand one of the best assortments in that line ever brought to the city. Their stock embraces China, Tin. Wooden and Sugar Toys, Candies of all kinds. Dolls, Boys' Sleds, and in short, any and everything calculated to please the litte ones These articles they are selling at prices as low as they can be bought in New York city. dec8.1j1#

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his Form for sale, situated in the land, but cannot be permitted to sot as States in Congress!

That is designed offers his Farm for sale, situated in Harvor Creekip, 7% miles from Eris and one half miles from the Station Rose. Said farm contains 58 acres of land under good improvement, with good frame house, two barns and or her comfortable outbuildings. Also, a voung orchard, beginning to bear, and good water. Faid land is well ad spied to grass and spring grains with good the alleged fall from grace of the latter on the subjects of radicalism and hell fire. In view of the bitterness, malignancy and

uncharitable spirit of old Stevens, his friends (if he has any) must hope that Beecher's doubts touching the reality of hell fire and the eternal punishment of the wicked are well founded.

Parties are now tapidly dividing in the House of Ranganniatiwas at Washington and doctors.

B. F. Stoan, of the Court of Common Pleas of Frie Co., Pa In Equity No. 1, of Fri olock p. m. GRO. W. GUNNISON, Auditor.

> DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Polly Smi Letters of administrati a en the estate of rolly Smiley, dec'd, late of Le Goodf (p. Eric county, Pa. having been granted to the nod reign-d; notice is bereby given to all indebted to self-relate to make immediate pyment and all having claims against the same will present them duly a thenticate if or settlement W. N. SMILEY, LeBoonf, Nov. 30, '05-6w' Administrator.

**Unhappy he. who from the first of joys, Society, cut off, is left alone
Amid the world of death."

Those who have lost the pleasures of society in consequence of the effects of Catarrh, should use Dr. D. A. Seelye's L'quid Catarrh Remedy, which will relieve the breath of its offensive odor and effect a permanent ourse of the second offensive odor and effect a permanent ourse of the second offensive odor and effect a permanent ourse of the second offensive odor and effect a permanent ourse of the second offensive odor and effect a permanent ourse of the second offensive odor and effect a permanent ourse of the second offensive odor and effect a permanent ourse of the second offensive odor and effect a permanent ourse of the second offensive odor and effect a permanent ourse of the second of the second

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDY

OF ALL EINDS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

SUGAR TOYS

SALEABLE GOODS, TOYS, NOTIONS A

For the Holiday Sees

EVERY-VARIETY OF

SUGAR GOODS, CANDIES, &

Our Stock in this line is Extensive, and selected ally for the COUNTRY TRADE

NOTIONSI

NOTION TRADE! All Goods in this line usually kept by coarry we are selling at

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICE

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Leading articles in the

NOTION LINE

Mucilage, Lead Pencils,

State Pencils.

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Gun Cape, Marbles, Hair Oil.

Perfamery, Fancy Scaps, Diaries,

Jewsharps, Mouth Organi, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SE

Memorantus

AT WHOLESALE!

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LEMONS, COCOANUTS, NUTS, FI PRUNES, AT WHOLESALE

We have a good assortment of

CIGARS, FINE CHEWING & SHORING TO FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

PERFUMERY, CHEWING GTM, LOZISTE At Lowest Market Prices.

Moss & Elm C

FRESH BALTIMORE OYST In Large of Small Quantities

We have a large amortment of Goods, and to supply dealers promptly. Our sind be found suited to the wants of the Retailer, and of First Class Quality.

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THE MOST POPULAR COUGH MIT In the Market.

Sold-by all Druggistis and Retailers is the